YADKIN & CATAWBA JOURNAL.

VOL. IV.—NO. 188.] SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1828. [New Series. VOL. I.—NO. 8.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY LEMUEL BINGHAM,
At $3 a year, or $2 50, if paid in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between THOMAS TROTTER & CO. was dissolved on the 15th instant, by mutual consent. Persons indebted to us will please call and settle their respective accounts, without delay, as we wish to close the concern as soon as possible.

Charlotte, Jan. 22, 1828.—67.

TROTTER AND HUNTINGTON
Watch Makers and Jewellers,

OF the late firm of THOMAS TROTTER & Co. have removed their establishment to the building opposite Mr. Jno. Sloan's new house, about 50 yards north of the Court-House, where they are prepared to carry on the above business, in all its various branches, with neatness and despatch. They have a handsome assortment of gold and silver Patent Levers, and good plain Watches; Gentlemen's and Ladies' gold Chains, Seals and Keys; Pearl, Filagree and Paste Ear Rings, Breast Pins and Finger Rings, of handsome patterns; Silver Table and Tea Spoons, and various other articles in their line, which they will sell low for CASH. No exertions will be spared, on their part, to give complete satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

Charlotte, Jan. 29, 1828.—66.

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

BEING desirous to remove from this country. I offer for sale my *HOUSE and LOTS* in the town of Charlotte, where I at present reside. On the premises is a good dwelling house, large and convenient *Store House*, and all other out buildings necessary for the comfortable residence of a family; together with a Well of most excellent water. The lot is in good repair, all the fences having been made new within a few months past. The situation is one of the most desirable in the village, either as regards health, a stand for business, or good neighborhood.

I will also sell a tract of land adjoining the town. The land is of good quality, well timbered, and what is clared, under a good fence. The price will be made to suit the times. Apply to the snbscriber.

GREEN KENDRICK.

Charlotte, March 12, 1828.—74tf.

Wilkesborough Academy,

UNDER the care of the Rev. A.W. Gay, is now in operation. The subscriber will receive a few young men as boarders. He promises that he will pay strict attention to the improvement of the youth intrusted to his care. Wilkesborough is situated in the mountains, in one of the most delightful climates in the world:—those who wish to give their sons a healthy constitution, and have their minds improved, have now anopportunity of doing so.

HORACE B. SATTERWHITE.

May 17, 1828.—82tf.

The Wilkesboro' Hotel

IS now open and amply provided for the accommodation of visiters. Its local situation on the valley of the Yadkin, nearly central between the Blue Ridge and the Brushy mountains, is picturesque, healthful and inviting. Add to this, a pure and salubrious atmosphere, excellent water, the agreeable society of a pleasant village, spacious and commodious rooms, a chabyleate spring in the vicinity, and but little would seem wanting to insure the traveller a few weeks repose and enjoyment among the mountains.

The subscriber has been accustomed to this line of bnsiness in one of our northern cities; and he assures those disposed to favor him with a call, that no exertion shall be wanting, on his part, to render them comfortable.

The lines of stages from Salem to Knoxville, and from Cheraw to Wilkesboro', stop at the Hotel, affording an easy access to the above establishment. Fare, five cents per mile—Way passengers six and a quarter cents.

G. V. MASSEY.

Wilkesboro,' N. C. May 30, 1828.—84tf.

☞Some gentleman of the Bar has taken from my Office or borrowed from me, on the circuit, the third volume of Starkie on Evidence, and the second volume of Maddocks' Chancery. He will confer a favor by returning them. D. F. CALDWELL.

June 13, 1828.—3t88.

LOST,

IN travelling from Beatie's Ford, on the Catawba river, (by way of Mr. Torrence's,) to Salisbury, on Monday, the 19th of May, a small red box, covered with morocco leather, containing a pair of gold Ear Rings and a Breast Pin. Any person finding the same, and delivering them to Mr. Wm. H. Slaughter, at Salisbury, shall be liberally rewarded.

T. N. DAWKINS.

June 6, 1828.—3t88.

Drugs, Medicine, &c.

E. WILLEY & CO.

HAVING frequently been solicited to publish a list of their

MEDICINES, DRUGS, &c.

for the benefit of the public, present the following as comprising the principal part of their present assortment:—

Acid Muriatic
Nitric
Sulphuric
Lemon
Acetic
Tartaric
Alcohol
Aloes
Alum
Æthiops Mineral
Ammonia Carb.
Liq. Vol.
Antimony Crude
Pulv.
Glass
Arrow Root Indian
Arsenic
Asphaltum
Assafœtida
Anodyne Liq. of Hoff.
Allspice
Æther Sulphuric
Aqua Fortis
Rosæ
Balsam Copaiva
Peruvian
Tolutan
Barbadoes Tar.
Bacc Juniperi.
Borax
Brimstone
Camphor
Castor
Cantharides
Creta Praeparata
Calomel
Cochineal
Corrosive Sublimate
Crocus Martis
Cocus Indicus
Cubebs
Cobolt or Fly Stone
Colocynth Pulv.
Cloves
Chamomile Flowers
Cinnabar Factitious
Cream Tartar
Conserve of Roses
Cortex Cinnamon
Peru Flav.
Rub.
Aurant.
Sassafras
Cascarilla
Canella Alb.
Mezereon
Simarouba
Cornu Cervi Rasp'd
Dover's Powders
Extract of Bark
Cicutae
Henbane
Jalap
Belladona
Gentian
Liquorice
Catechu
Spruce
Liquorice
refined
Essence of Bergamot
Cinnamom
Lemon
Hemlock
Peppermint
Tansey
Winter Green
Mustard
Ens Veneris
Elixir Paregoric
Vitriol
Emp. Adhaesivum
Cantharides
Roborans
Hydrargyri
Simplex
Diachylon
Fol. Digitalis
Senna Alex.
Uva Ursi
Juniperi Sabini
Flores Benzoin
Martialis
Zinci
Sulphuris
Ferri Carbonas
Phosphas
Gum Ammoniac
Arabic
Tragacanth
Copal
Elemi
Guaiacum
Galbanum
Gamboge
Elastic
Aloes Soc.
Benzoin
Kino
Shell Lac
Myrrh
Olibanum
Scamony
Thus
Mastic
Galls Aleppo
Hellebore Nig.
Alb.
Hive Syrup
Isinglass
Ipecacuanha
Lapis Calaminaris
Lac Sulphur
Lunar Caustic
Laudanum
Lichen Islandi us
Mace
Manna Flake
Magnesia Carb.
Calc.
Musk
Nutmegs
Nux Vomica
Oil of Lavender
Cloves
Rhodium
Castor
Sweet
Sassafras
Spike
Rosemary
Cinnamon
Hemlock
Tansey
Pip. Mint
Otto of Roses
Opium Turkey
Oxide Bismuth
Oxymel Squills
Ointments
Pearlash
Pearl barley
Pipe Clay English
Pepper Long
Cayenne
Black
Pills Anderson's
Lee's
Hooper's
Jacob's
Comp. Assafœ.
Rhubarb
Precipitate Red
White
Petrol Barbadensis
Poladelphis
Phosphorus
Potash
Potassae Sulphas
Pitch Burgunda
Quassia Rasped
Quiksilver
Quinine Sulphate
Mixture
Rad Rhei
Pulv.
Iris Flav.
Mezereon
Scillae
Zinzibar
ditto Pulv.
Valerian
Seneka
Anchusa
Spigelia Mariland.
Angelica
Serpentaria Virga
Columbo
Columbo Pulv.
Glycyrrhiza
Curcuma Longa
Galangal
Gentian
Ginseng
Sarsaparilla
Elecampane
Althea
Colchicum
Jalap Pulv.
Ipecacuanha Pulv.
Rosin White
Yellow
Seed Anise
Sweet Fennel
White Mustard
Black ditto
Caraway
Coriander
Cardamom
Sugar of Lead
Sanford's Bark
Sodae Sup. Carb.
Phosphas
Soda Powders
Seidlitz Powders
Spermaceti
Spirits of Nitre dulc.
of Wine
of Lavender Comp
of Turpentine
of Hartshorn
Camphor
Sal. Epsom
Martis
Glauber
Rochell
Diureticus
Tartar
Cheltenham
Nitre
Ammoniac Ref.
ditto Crude
Saffron Spanish
American
Oiled
Stirax Liquid
Calamite
Stanni Pulv.
Tartar Emetic
Ammoniated
Turpentine Venice
Tapioca
Turner's Cerate
Tinct. Assafœtida
Aloes cum
Myrrh
Cantharides
Aloes
Peruvian Bark
Digitalis
Rhubarb
Cinnamon
Guaiacum
Huxham's Bark
Iodine
Colchicum
Termeric
Capsicum
Serpentaria
Virga
Muriate Steel
Musk
Galls
Valerian
Red Saunders
Opium
Oil Aniseed
Croton
Worm Seed
Almonds
Pulegii
Blood Root
Vitriol White
Blue
Wine Antimonial.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Bateman's Drops
Godfrey's Cordial
British Oil
Harlaem Oil
Or
Medicamentum
Turlington's Balsam
Steer's Opodeldoc
Stoughton's Bitters
Aromatic ditto
Henry's Magnesia
Roger's Vegetable
Pulmonic Detergent,
for Colds, Coughs, and
Consumptions

SUNDRIES.

Medicine Chests, Camel Hair'd Pencils, Court Plasters, Gold Leaf, Silver ditto, Gold Bronze, Silver ditto, Copper ditto, Hatter's bow Strings, Ink Powder Black, Red, Liquid, India, Clark's Indelible, Perkins ditto, Patent Lint, Lampwicks, Lancet Cases, Mortars and Pestles Comp. Polishing Powders, Pill Boxes, Tooth brushes, Tooth Powders, Pomatum, Fancy paper, Swiss Glue, Castile Soap, Windsor ditto, Naples do. Transparent do. Wash-Ball ditto, White ditto, Cephalic Snuff, Macoboy do. Scotch do. Snuff Boxes, Strewing Smalt, fine and coarse Sponge, Pumice Stone, White leather Skins, Apoth. scales & weights, Poland Starch, American do Twine, Vanilla Beans, Tonqua do. White Wax, Yellow ditto, Bay ditto, Red Sealing ditto, White Chalk, Red ditto, French ditto. Cologne Water, Antique Oil, Macassar Oil, Eye-Stones, Eye-Water, Rotten Stone, Lamp Oil, Bole Armenic, Tapers, Lime Juice, Mahy's Plaster.

PAINTS, COLOURS, &c.

White Lead
Red ditto
Black ditto
Venetian Red
Spanish Brown
Chromic Yellow
Chromic Green
Ivory Black
Yellow Ocre
Crocus Martis
Flake White
Paris White
Rose Pink
Cochineal
Chinese Vermillion
Prussian Blue
Figured ditto
Spanish Indigo
American ditto
Black Varnish
Copal do.
Madder
Copperas
Turkey Umber
Terra de Sienn
Termeric
Ground Fustic
Logwood in stick
ditto Ground
Litharge
Red Saunders
Nicaragua
Verdigris
Vitriol Colcothar
Spanish Whiting
Arnatto
Lamp Black

GLASS

2 Gals. Specie Bottles
1 do. do. do.
½ do. do. do.
1 qt. do. do.
1 pt. do. do.
½ do. do. do.
1 gal. Tincture
½ do. do. do.
1 qt. do. do.
1 pt. do. do.
½ do. do. do.
6 oz. do. do.
4 do. do. do.
2 do. do. do.
1 do. do. do.
1 qt. Salt Mouthed
1 pt. do. do.
½ do. do. do.
graduating ea sures
Phials assorted
Funnels
Nipple Shells
Breast Pipes
Bed Urinals
Mortars and Pestles
Pungent Bottles
Retorts
Peg Lamps

EARTHEN WARE

½ gal. cerate Pots
1 qt. do. do.
1 pt. do. do.
½ do. do. do.
Gallipots assorted
Pill Tiles

INSTRUMENTS.

Evan's Lancets, Common do. Spring Lancets, Gum do. Scalpels, Lancet Phlems, Teeth Drawers, Forceps, Seton Needles, Gum Elastic Catheters, Wax Bougies, Metallic do. Gum Elastic do Stomach Tubes, Female Syringes, Male do. Clyster Pipes, Spatulas, Hull's Trusses.

Salisbury, May

To Gold Miners.

100 Lbs. of *pure Quicksilver*, just received and for sale, by

E. WILLEY & Co.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Cabarrus County.

I, Joseph Weir, do hereby certify, that Miles Hill, Theodore Merrell, Thomas Gillespie and James W. Tigert, those who were acting as Guard and who were accused of aiding me in getting out of the Jail in Charlotte, N. C. are innocent of the charge alleged against them, and that the above named had no agency in the transaction.

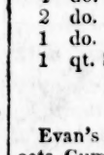
Witness my hand and seal,

JOSEPH WEIR.

May 29, 1828.—3t88.

WM. C. MEANS, R. WALLACE,
GEO. FLEMING, J. L. BEARD, c. s. c.
G. W. SPEARS, G. M. HARRIS,
PILIP W. MOORE, JNO. N. SPEARS.

DOCT. THOS. HARRIS,



HAVING permanently located himself in Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, respectfully tenders his services, in the various branches of his profession, to the citizens, and the adjacent country. He flatters himself, from indefatigable attention to his profession, to merit a share of public patronage. Owing to the hardness of the times, his charges will be calculated to please. He occupies the house formerly occupied by Mr. L. Bingham, where he will always be found, except when professionally absent.

May 27, 1828.—6t88.

Notice to Tanners.

THE subscriber offers for sale, the valuable property in the town of Charlotte, lately belonging to Mr. Allen Baldwin. The property includes about sixty town lots, on a part of which are improvements, viz:—a valuable *Tannery*, including all the necessary buildings, &c. and a patent metal *Bark-Mill*; also, a good dwelling-house with the necessary out-houses. The land is all under cultivation, and well fenced. Any person wishing to purchase, can learn the terms, by calling on the subscriber, living in Cabarrus county, on Buffalo creek; or on Mr. William Smith, in Charlotte.

ROBERT McKENZIE.

Cabarrus County, May 22, 1828.—82tf.

Politics of the Day.

Six Militia Men.....Official Documents.

At a meeting of the Committee of Vigilance and Correspondence of Cumberland County, opposed to the election of Gen. Andrew Jackson as President of the United States, convened pursuant to notice, at the Court-House in Fayetteville, June 16th, 1828, the following Report was presented:

To the Committee of Vigilance and Correspondence of Cumberland County, opposed to the election of Gen. Andrew Jackson as President of the United States.

The undersigned, members of the sub-committee, to whom was delegated full power to act in the recess of the General Committee, *Report*, That they have embraced every fair opportunity and used, to the extent of their ability, every honorable means, to advance the cause in which we are engaged, the good cause of true Republicanism. As friends (yielding to none in their attachment) to our common country, they have persevered in exertions to avert from that country a grevious calamity—the elevation of Gen. Jackson to the Presidency.

As in the exercise of their rights as Freemen, and in the discharge of a trust reposed in them by a respectable portion of their fellow-citizens, they spurn any dishonorable act, even to effect a desirable end, they do fearlessly appeal to the candid of all parties, that, in no publication which they have been instrumental in circulating, have they directly or indirectly, impeached the motives, vilified the actions or traduced the characters of their opponents. And truly, the cause needed no such aid; and if it did, a regard for character and respect for public decency would have forbidden its adoption. They had hoped and had determined, on their part, that the courtesies and charities of life should not be violated. The splenetic cogitations of disappointed ambition, when confined to *mere Editors* who cater for hungry office seekers or feverish partisans, have been noticed only as the idle wind.

But when, at a public organized meeting of our opponents, men, some holding, and others desiring honorable office, and all having, beside their individual characters, a standing as a Committee of a portion of the community, deliberately resolve and publish to the world, "*That the Pamphlet entitled an official Record* of the TRIAL and EXECUTION *of the six* militia men is an *imposition* on the public, is FALSE & *unauthorized*, and ought to be rejected with *indignation*;" recommending to their partisans "to publish and circulate the *genuine* documents in order that the public may see how *grossly they have been imposed upon* by some of the Agents and *Friends of the Administration*"—the undersigned cannot but express their most profound astonishment. For they do most positively assert, that no such Pamphlet has been so circulated in this State. It was, therefore, through gross ignorance or wilful misrepresentation, that the bold assertion was ventured. The challenge is given to produce the Pamphlet.—There is, there has been, none such.

It is evident, however, that reference was intended to a Pamphlet, originally published at Washington, and by the suggestion, direction and aid of your Committee, republished at Raleigh. None other than the pamphlets so published, it is averred, have been circulated in this State, having any documentary evidence relative to the case of those unfortunate, much defamed and injured American Citizens, unless, perhaps, some of the Report of the Jackson Military Committee of Congress may have been sent to a favored few.

The Pamphlet published at Raleigh has been, it is well known, freely and extensively circulated by your Committee, and is entitled, "An Official Record from the War Department of the Proceedings of the Court Martial which tried, and the orders of Gen. Jackson for shooting the six Militia Men, together with Official Letters from the War Department, (ordered to be printed by Congress) shewing that these American citizens were inhumanly and illegally massacred."—This is the "FALSE and *unauthorized*" publication alluded to, to counteract which, the *genuine* documents are to be circulated and to fix upon "the friends of the Administration" the stigma of having "*grossly imposed*" upon the public. Under such accusations to remain silent, would admit a baseness of principle and conduct, the imputation of which, no honorble man would allow.

Your Committee then, unhesitatingly affirm, that the said Pamphlet, so far as it purports to contain official documents, does contain the "GENUINE DOCUMENTS" *transmitted from the War Department at the call of the House of Representatives*, (excepting certain muster rolls, voluminous and unimportant to be published in extenso.) And they further affirm, after an examination, that *the said Documents are therein printed in the* ORDER ARRANGED BY THE JACKSON MILITARY COMMITTEE *of the House, and appended to their report*; and no person, who has compared the two publications, would hazard his veracity by a denial of the truth of this assertion. The undersigned, therefore, indignantly repel the slander and cast the reproach where it is justly merited.

The Documents are true; and now let the people judge who "intended to affect injuriously," the cause of Liberty and Truth; and let them also declare who they are, who should "be met with indignation by all candid and impartial persons." THEY ARE TRUE; let the Jackson Central Committee circulate their standard copy, and on comparison, the public will thus "see how grossly they have been imposed upon by some of the *agents* and *friends*" of the Military Chieftain.

The official record of these Documents, it is true, are accompanied by some preliminary remarks, illustrative notes and subjoined statements and reflections, but the most refined stupidity itself, could not mistake these for parts of the official Documents, the commencement and termination of which are distinctly noted in the Pamphlet. In fine, we again repeat, that all that purports to be official Documents contained in this much abused Pamphlet, is TRUE and CORRECT; *and upon this point, we pledge ourselves to the community.*

Again it is asserted that the publication is "unauthorized." *Unauthorized?* What is intended by this word? Is it that the conduct of men aspiring to high office, is not to be examined and even censured, through the press, unless a permit is obtained from some secret regulator or modern reformer? Cannot an official record from a Department of the Government be presented to the public, unless stamped with the superscription of a Congress Committee? Shall the servants of the people dictate to their sovereign masters the portion of light and information with which they may be favored? Or, is it intended to discipline them in season, and therefore, that the illegal exercise of high handed military power shall not, *even now*, be promulgated unless permitted by a General Order from Head Quarters at the Hermitage?

The publication, however, was not "unauthorized." Your Committee have, already, avowed their agency in relation to it, and now declare their determination to *persevere in circulating it.* They believe that the "Official Record" fully warrants the remarks which are appended; and they know not any reason, why the additional particulars of the *bloody tragedy* should not receive full credence.

Let our Fellow-Citizens read the publication with attention and bring the case and the fate of the six militia men *home* to themselves. *Is he a father*—he sees and feels, that the blood of the son is made to flow through the wilfulness or ignorance of a victorious General. *Is he a son*—he mourns a father's counsel and a father's blessing blasted when erroneous martial judgment writes the word "*approved.*" *Is he a brother*—he beholds the golden chain of affection ruthlessly broken to make an EXAMPLE, the *guiltless* doomed to suffer to prevent *future* crime.

Let every man make such a case *his own*, and he will then enquire, who has been thus the destroyer of my hopes, the executioner of my kindred, the cause of the desolation of my domestic happiness? He will perceive the author to have been none other than a subordinate, but victorious Commander, now aspiring to be CHIEF OVER ALL; and he never can, he never will consent to entrust additional powers to one, who has shown himself thus prodigal of human life.

These considerations should arouse us to more vigorous exertions, encouraged by a conviction that the cause we advocate, is rapidly extending itself in the community. Let no man be discouraged by the loud boastings of a zealous, but alarmed opposition: *let all be firm, be active, and we* SHALL PREVAIL.

Submitted by

ANGUS TAYLOR,
JESSE BIRDSALL,
ESEK ARNOLD,
JEREMIAH LIPPITT,
ED. L. WINSLOW,
THOMAS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, June 16th, 1828.

Resolved, That the foregoing Report be received and adopted.

Resolved, That the Official Documents contained in the Pamphlet therein referred to, are true and entitled to the entire confidence of the public. *That this Committee approve of giving the same the most extensive circulation.* That they repel with disdain, all assertions, from whatev-

er source they they may proceed, the same are "false and unauthorized; and that they are satisfied that all "candid and impartial persons" are only to be informed, to reject "with indignation" every attempt of the "agents and friends" of General Jackson to prevent the full operation of well attested truths.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and be published in the Carolina Observer and Raleigh Register, with a request to other Editors to insert the same.

BENJAMIN ROBINSON, *Char'n.*
EDWARD LEE WINSLOW, *Sec'ry.*

PENNSYLVANIA.

The "signs" from this state have recently become interesting, and establish it as the most doubtful state of the twenty four. The Philadelphia papers state unqualifiedly, that the portion of the state that side the Skuylkill, will give a decided administration majority. About Pittsburg there are late demonstrations, which prove pretty certainly, that Mr. Stevenson, their present representative in Congress, will lose his election. From the Lancaster district, the re-election of Mr. Buchanan is considered desperate. The city of Lancaster was the head quarters of Jacksonism in that state. It is stated that 25 or 26 counties out of the whole number in the state (which we believe is about 60) and most of these the most populous, will give administration majorities. Mr. Sergeant, who is not a man likely to give the reins to his imagination, and whose opportunities of information are not to be questioned, in his letter to the Lancaster Committee, which we publish to day, expresses his belief that Pennsylvania will vote for Mr. Adams. That great changes have taken place throughout Pennsylvania, in popular feeling, and that these changes are still going on rapidly and extensively, is proved as well by the declarations of the friends of the Administration, as by the alarums rung out to their party in the Jackson prints.

The Administration papers of Pennsylvania, are full of confidence and assurances of success there. We subjoin an article from the Harrisburg Argus of the 21st instant, as illustrative of the general tone of the friends of the Administration. *Whig.*

Administration vote of Pennsylvania.

Our friends at a distance may rest assured that the vote of Pennsylvania from being a few months ago about *five* to *one* against us, is now nearly balanced. The exaggerated statements of the opposition as to their numbers are intended to deceive our citizens, and it is to be regretted that they have been partially successful. Some of our friends we find have been in the habit of deducting half from their statement to arrive at the truth. This too is equally false, except in extent.—They claimed 200 majority in Bucks county, when all their intelligent men knew the balance was *about* 1000 against them. They claimed 2000 majority in Lancaster county, when their leaders privately confessed they had "not a man to spare," and they now know the balance in that county is against them.

The following statement is very near the opinion of Pennsylvania. It is not our intention to exaggerate our prospects in the smallest degree.

The *joint vote* of the counties *combined as below* will give *administration majorities.*

Philadelphia City and County, Delaware and four Eastern districts of Chester county,	18,500
Western districts of Chester, Lancaster, Berks and York counties,	27,000
Cumberland, Adams, Franklin, Bedford and Dauphin counties,	18,500
Bucks, Montgomery and Northampton counties,	17,500
Lehigh, Schuylkill, Lebanon, Luzerne and Columbia counties,	13,500
Fayette, Washington and Alleghany counties,	14,500
Huntingdon, Centre and Clearfield counties.	5,500
Beaver, Butler, Cambria, Crawford, Erie, Potter and M'Kean counties,	5,500
Votes of thirty-two counties, including the largest in the state. Whole vote	120,500
There are from 30 to 50,000 remaining votes to be given, of which the Administration have at least one-third.	
Suppose them to be 40,000, Jackson two-thirds	26,666
Administration one-third	13,333
Difference	13,333

It follows that a change of 6,667 votes gives the majority of the state to the Administration. There have been probably more than that number of changes within the last month.

The Menonites are a peaceable and industrious class of citizens, who very seldom go to the polls to vote. They now openly declare with us the necessity of voting against *military usurpation*. Their vote will be from 15 to 20,000, and has an important bearing on the above estimate.

The following members of congress will in all probability be left out at the next *general election*: Messrs. Ingham, Buchanan, Green, Ramsay, Kremer, Vanhorn and Stevenson, and perhaps two others.

We invite our opponents to canvass the above statement as closely as they please, and show if they can that it is not both *true* and *candid*.

To the above from the Argus, we add the following from the Pennsylvania Intelligencer, printed also at Harrisburg:

From the Harrisburg Intelligencer.

The Democratic Press of the 9th publishes a list of twenty Counties, which, the Editor says, he knows will give majorities for the Administration ticket. We cordially agree with him the Counties he names will do so, and beg leave to add to that 20, six others, which, from our own information received, will do the same thing. They are Dauphin, Huntingdon, Butler, Columbia, Montgomery and Venango.—We consider these twenty six counties as certain for the Administration at this time, and we hesitatate not to say they will be certain on the day of the election. Dauphin County, we assert, and wish it distinctly understood, contains a decided majority for the Administration, and this truth will be told by the ballot boxes.

Many of the remaining Counties, not named, are doubtful, we know; and it requires but a firm and persevering exposition of truth, a fair and honest maintenance and support of our cause, to receive a majority for Mr. Adams. We speak not unadvisedly. We know what we say, and when the hour of trial comes we shall be justified. That there may be no mistake, we name the Counties which we say will give majorities for the Administration ticket, viz: Adams, Alleghany, Armstrong, Beaver, Butler, Bucks, Bradford, Chester, Crawford, Columbia, Dauphin, Delaware, Erie, Franklin, Huntingdon, Indiana, Lancaster, Lebanon, Luzerne, Montgomery, M'Kean, Potter, Susquehanna, Tioga, Venango, and Warren. To this list, we shall, hereafter, make such additions as our knowledge and information of the progress of the cause will warrant us in doing.

CIRCULAR TO POST-MASTERS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
10*th June*, 1828.

The Post Master General has lately received, with regret, frequent complaints of the miscarriage of newspapers forwarded in the mail. In many instances the causes of those complaints are believed to exist in the printing offices. But it is feared that at some of the Post Offices there may have been remissness in not having put new envelopes on newspaper packets where the old ones had become much worn and defaced; and sometimes in having failed to give the proper direction to the packets. To delay the delivery of a newspaper is made a serious offence by the Post-Office law. Too much attention cannot be paid to this provision—by a neglect of it, any Post-Master will lose the confidence of the public and of the Department.

Where failures are complained of, the Post-master, at whose office the packets are mailed, is requested to obtain a statement from the printer of the different packets forwarded by mail, and the number of papers in each. Occasionally, the packets deposited may be compared with this statement, and any omission detected.

Post-masters who fail to adopt this suggestion, may be justly charged with negligence, and held responsible for all failures.

Packets badly secured or not plainly directed, should be returned to the printing office.—Where the packet is large, twine should be used, and the direction of the packet should be endorsed on one or more of the papers enclosed.

Where papers are not taken out of the office by the persons to whom they are directed, immediate notice should be given to the printer, and, on his failing to pay the postage, the papers may be sold for it, as provided in the Post Office law. On some publications it may be difficult to determine whether newspaper or pamphlet postage should be charged. Some newspapers are published in pamphlet form, as "Niles' Register," others in the quarto form, as the "American Farmer." When a paper is published periodically on a large sheet, in the common form of a newspaper, it should be so considered. Where the form is different, the subject matter must determine its character. If it contain leading articles of intelligence, a summary of political events, or what is generally termed news, and is published weekly, or oftener, it should be called a newspaper. Advertisements are generally contained in newspapers, though seldom, if ever, in pamphlets.

In cases where strong doubt remains what character to give the publication, it would be well to charge the most favorable postage, until the decision of the Post-Master General shall be obtained.

Where greater weight is franked than the law authorizes, postage should be charged for the excess. If the packet contain hand-bills, or other articles, which cannot be called newspapers, or pamphlets, the excess should be charged by the ounce, as for letter postage. But, if the excess consist of newspapers or pamphlets, they should be charged as such.

Every thing sent in the mail, which does not come under the denomination of newspapers or pamphlets, is subject, by law, to letter postage.

The Post-Master General enjoins the utmost vigilance and impartiality on all Post-masters in the performance of these duties. And he hopes to witness the beneficial result, of their zealous efforts, by the public confidence reposed in the safety of the mail, and the fidelity of its agents.

☞Printers are respectfully requested to publish the Circular in their papers.
June 11.

The suicides at Paris, during the last year, are stated at 1765, of which 913 were occasioned by gaming.

INTELLIGENCE.

The Seat of War.—As it is now certain that war has been undertaken by Russia against the Turks, it may not be uninteresting to give some little detail concerning the countries in which it will be carried on, and of the forces likely to be engaged in it. The Russian army commanded by Count Wittgenstein, is said to amount to about 150,000 men of all arms—well disciplined, well provided, and burning for the onset. We find no account in our London papers of the precise situation occupied by this army; nor does the proclamation of the commander-in-chief, relieve our difficulties—for it is merely dated from head quarters, without stating where those are. We presume, however, that they are quartered in Poland in the vicinity of the Pruth, which constitutes the north western boundary of *Moldavia*. The distance from this position to Constantinople is about five hundred miles. The Pruth, after separating for a considerable space Moldavia from Poland, makes a turn to the south, and continues a southerly course until it falls into the Danube between Galatz and Ismael—and divides the Principality of Moldavia, into two almost equal parts. Both Wallachia and Moldavia are without Turkish garrisons, being governed by their own Hospodars, who are tributaries of the Porte. Wallachia is separated by the Danube from Bulgaria, where probably the Turkish forces will be met. The Russian army will traverse the two principalities without opposition in some fifteen days, which will bring them to the Danube. This river will be crossed, it is supposed, between Kirskova and Rusehuck (both fortified places) which will, if the object be to proceed with all haste to Constantinople, be masked—for the Russians have learned by experience, not to lose time in laying siege to Turkish fortresses—and the march be pushed forward to Shimula, the position that commands the passes of Mount Ramus, and where the Turkish force, amounting, by computation, to *eighty thousand men*, independently of *thirty thousand* scattered along the fortresses on the banks of the Danube, are concentrated. Here then must be the battle. The invaders, with their left resting on the Gulf of Varna, accessible to their fleet from Sevastpool, in the Crimea, distant about three hundred miles—and therefore assured of supplies and succor of all sorts, will fight with every advantage. The Turks, with the conviction, that their position is the key to the passes in the mountains, which once carried, opens the way to the Capital, and with the advantage of intimate knowledge of these passes, will, if animated by any thing like the pristine zeal of the Mahometans, and directed by even a moderate degree of skill in the art of war, be enabled to make a desperate defence. We do not believe, however, that it can avail against the superior number and discipline of the Russians. This one battle will, probably, decide the campaign. Either the Grand Seignior, on learning his defeat, will agree to terms of unconditional submission, or animated by despair, defend his Capital to the last, and either fall with his throne, or pass over into Asia, and thence renew the war. Our own belief is, that at the moment we are writing these remarks, the Russian standard is floating from the Seven Towers, and that the Northern Autocrat, like another Colossus, bestrides Europe from the Gulf of Finland to the Sea of Marmora. *N. Y. American.*

We recollect to have read some years since, an account of an incident which equals in horror any thing of which we have heard or read before or since. A young gentleman who had received a medical education in London, was on the point of establishing himself in business, when the death of his mother recalled him into Yorkshire. Her revered form had been deposited in the place of its rest, and he was about returning to the town, when a medical friend requested him to remain a few days for the purpose of demonstrating on a subject, which he consented to do. Every thing was in readiness on his arrival at the infirmary—all necessary preparation had been made—the cloth which covered the body was removed, and he recognized—his own mother! The structure of reason tottered on its base, and fell, never more to rise—he rushed out of the room a maniac!
Mid. Gaz.

The Army Difficulties.—The difficulties which have for some time existed between certain officers of the army, touching their relative rank, have at length been seized upon by the opposition papers, as a means of assailing the Executive. It is no doubt a very formidable objection against Mr. Adams and his cabinet, that Mr. Madison, fifteen years ago, should have issued commissions so hastily to Generals Gaines, Scott, and Macomb, or in such a manner, or under such circumstances, as to create well grounded doubt as to which of the three of these distinguished officers is entitled to the rank of the other two, or to rank each other. But it appears that Mr. Madison did so; and who can therefore doubt that Mr. Adams, who was then representing his country abroad—the most distinguished diplomatist in Europe, should now be forthwith turned out of office therefor? The Post states that "Gen. Scott has refused to obey the orders of Gen. Macomb, and demanded to be tried by a court martial;" and not content with a simple statement of the fact, falls to, and belabors the administration. Here, again, according to the "combination" logic, Mr. Adams ought to be turned out of office, because Gen. Scott has disobeyed the orders of another officer! Who can resist such just conclusions from such admirable premises!

In regard to the main fact, however, stated in the Post, and made the text for commentaries in other "affiliated" papers, the editors evidently are not well informed, and it was with the view of giving information at once more correct and particular, that we commenced this article. Contrary to the advice of many of his friends, as we are informed, General Scott, a few days since, wrote to the acting Secretary of War, insisting upon the arrest of Major Gen. Macomb, for issuing orders to him; or in case the President should decline this measure, Gen. S. insisted on being arrested himself, and requested that the court martial to be detailed should be selected by ballot from thirty officers to be designated by the Executive, for that purpose—Gen. S. of course, reserving his right of challenge—and that "a highly respectable" Judge Advocate should be designated to conduct the trial. The letter to the acting Secretary was written in the most respectful terms, and in language showing that he honestly believes that Gen. Macomb has no right to command him. To these questions, as we are informed, an answer was returned, reminding Gen. S. that he was now on furlough, and directing that as soon as that expired, he shall proceed to his post at the west; and informing him that if he did not think proper to resume his command, and submit to the orders from the department, the United States would have no further need of his services.

We extremely regret that Gen. Scott should have considered it expedient to pursue the course which he has adopted. He has done much for his country: his name is identified with its glory, and we know that Gen. Macomb has a very high respect for him. We have heard it stated, that Gen. Scott, if he left the army, intended to pursue the profession of the law, at Utica. Gen. Gaines makes no objection to the late arrangements.

In regard to the disputed question of rank, as we have before stated, it is admitted to be one of much intricacy and difficulty. But after the most mature consideration, the President and his cabinet came to the conclusion that it rested neither with Generals Scott nor Gaines, but with Gen. Macomb, who had reserved his rights in the line, on entering the Engineer Department. By the bye, we are anxious to know how those gallant officers, Generals Scott and Gaines, will relish being cavalierly told by the Post, that they have disgraced themselves?

Gen Scott, we believe, is now at Philadelphia; and from a conversation with an intimate friend of his, we have yet hopes that on reflection he may be induced to remain in the service of which he is an ornament. *N. Y. Com Adv.*

FAYETTEVILLE, JUNE 24.

We were blessed last week with several refreshing showers upon our parched earth. Vegetation has revived, and the husbandman, judging from the present prospect, is likely to gather an abundant crop. But on Friday, the weather being unusually sultry, a cloud arose and hovered over our town surcharged with electric fluid. From this cloud were emitted such vivid flashes of lightning, with such tremendous peals of thunder, that the heavens appeared to be on fire, and every heart seemed to be appalled. And it is with regret and with sympathy for the sufferer, I have to state, that the lightning at this time struck the dwelling house of Charles B. Jones, Esq. and quickly consumed it. Fortunately, Mr. Jones had removed his family and part of his furniture to his country seat the day before. But with the house, he lost much of his most valuable furniture and some provisions. The Fire Company and a crowd of citizens, saved the house of Capt. Cruso which stood at a little distance from the other. It was providential that the stroke did not fall upon any part of the town that was compactly built; for then would the tyrant element have defied the puny efforts of an undisciplined company, with a crippled engine. The lightning also struck the rod attached to the steeple of the Presbyterian Church and descended and wasted in the ground. A lambent flame was seen to play for a moment about the point of the rod, and then to pass off in a small volume of smoke, about the size of a hat crown. A man standing near the Episcopal Church, saw a stream descend and strike the rod of that church, also; and he felt the shock: but there was no breach in the ground at the foot of the rod. The whole scene was both terrific and awfully grand! *Amaranth.*

Melancholy accident.—Monday evening, between six and seven o'clock, four young men and two females took a batteau to cross from Snowden's wharf, near the Navy Yard, to Kaighn's Point. They had arrived within three hundred yards of the wharf, when, shipping a little water, the men became alarmed, and rushing to the aft part of the boat, she immediately sunk. Several boats instantly put off to their assistance, and rescued three of them from a watery grave, viz. William S. Wood, Solomon S. Cheston, and Dan. P. Garwood; the rest of them perished. The names of the unfortunate persons drowned, are B. Tomlin, of Mount Ephraim, N. J. aged about 23; Deborah Budd, of Gloucester, N. J. about 20, and Deborah Budd, her first cousin, of about the same age. It is remarkable that Banks Tomlin, and one of the Deborah Budd's, were to have been married this present week, and she had on board the clothes intended for her wedding dress, which she had come to the city to purchase.

Diligent and anxious search was made, without success, for the dead bodies, from the time they sunk until one o'clock this morning. This is indeed a most distressing accident, and will excite the liveliest sensibilities in the minds of all. It is but a few days since we had to record a sad disaster of a similar character. May we hope that these melancholy bereavements will act as warnings to those who too lightly and ignorantly risque their lives upon an element with which they are but too little acquainted, and on which ignorance and inexperience lead to sudden death.
Dem. Press.

Money buried.—In May, 1827, a man named Joseph Galebo, a Portuguese and a common beggar, was drowned in Boston harbor, on the wreck of the schr. Olive Branch. After an inquest on the body, he was buried respectably in the strangers' tomb in South Boston, where he slept quietly until Tuesday last. On that day, two foreigners called on Mr. Coroner Snow, and inquired about the deceased, with great particularity, expressing a desire to know where he was buried, and whether his clothes were taken off; after which they were referred to the sexton, for admission to see the remains. He, probably, thinking that so pious and friendly a wish ought to be gratified, readily opened the tombs and showed them the coffin. The lid was opened to the face, but that was not enough. With various shrugs and winks and intimations, they desired the whole cover of the coffin to be removed, when the anxious friends, without any squeamishness, thrust their unhallowed paws within the clothing which covered the decayed body, and with the aid of a jackknife, whipped out a belt, that circled next thereto, very much corroded, out of which they emptied about three pints of silver coin, leaving a considerable quantity in the lower end, where it was less corroded, supposed to be gold. They quickly made off from the astounded sexton, leaving for his share of the booty the pleasure of replacing the coffin lid, since which time these strangers of fortunate memory have neither been seen nor heard of in our city of Boston. *Bos. Cour.*

Telescope for Yale College.—We are informed that Dollond, of London, one of the most distinguished artists of the age, is constructing an Achromatic Telescope for Yale College, of such size and power, as will render it no small acquisition to the scientific apparatus of the Institution. It has a focal distance of ten feet and an aperture of five inches: and, as appears from a description already forwarded by the artist, it will afford a most commanding and magnificent view of the planets. The prime cost is 200 guineas; but the friends of science will be gratified to learn that the expense is defrayed without drawing upon the scanty funds of the Institution, the instrument being the donation of an individual, already known as one of the most distinguished benefactors of the College.

New York State Prison.—All the male convicts from that city, have been removed to the new building, Mount Pleasant, where the whole number confined amounts to 510. About 480 of these are employed in workmanship upon the principal edifice, and are expected to complete it in the course of the present season.

One of the first commercial houses in Paris, has recently failed. Prince TALLEYRAND, the Duke of Aremberg and Baron LOUIS, have suffered great losses by it. The first has lost several millions. It is said the deficiency of the house will be 10,000,000 to 47,000,000 of francs
Chas. Courier.

The Journal.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1828.

Masonic.—Fulton Lodge No. 99 was consecrated and its officers duly installed, according to the ancient usages of the fraternity, on Thursday, the 3d instant. The ceremonies were performed by the Rev. Wm. M. Green, of Hillsborough. The address of Mr. Green was happily conceived, and admirably adapted to the occasion; and was listened to with unmingled gratification by a large audience.

FOURTH OF JULY.

The anniversary of American Independence was celebrated by the citizens of Salisbury and its vicinity, by a Dinner, prepared by Mr. E. Allemong, at the Mansion Hotel. The table was loaded with the good and substantial things, which our fine country so abundantly produces; and the company partook of them in that spirit of harmony, mutual respect and forbearance, which should ever characterize our national Jubilee. David F. Caldwell, Esq. presided, assisted by Dr. S. L. Ferrand.

After the cloth was removed, the following patriotic sentiments were drunk, interspersed with songs:—

TOASTS.

1. *The 4th July, '76*—On that memorable day, our intrepid forefathers decreed the severance of the Bristish Empire, and proclaimed to an astonished world that America was *independent and free.*

2. *The Union of the States*—Our existence as a great nation; the existence of republican governments themselves, depend on the union of the States:—Let, then, no momentary excitement, no temporary pressure, or inconvenience, force on our minds the thought of dissolution;—for in the prophetic language of Washington—UNITED WE STAND, DIVIDED WE FALL.

3. *George Washington*—Let silence muse his praise.

4. *Charles Carroll*—The only surviving signer of the GREAT CHARTER of American Freedom.

5. *The Army and Navy of the U. States*—Always prompt to avenge their country's wrongs, when that country finds it necessary to appeal from reason to the sword.

6. *North-Carolina*—In the great struggle for LIBERTY, she was among the first to pour out her blood and treasure to defend it; and though she has been neglected and almost forgotten by the general government, she will not be the *last* to protect it.

7. *The Judiciary.*

8. *The University of N. C. and the other Seminaries of learning in the State*—They *ought to be* the glory and hope of the Church.

9. *Internal Improvement*—While other States are marching onward, shall North-Carolina suffer her energies to slumber and her resources to lie dormant? Forbid it self-interest—State-pride—patriotism.

10. *The next Legislature*—The crisis invokes the best talents of the State to her councils—by wisdom and firmness to avert impending calamity.

11. *Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures*—Mutually dependent; the one should not be exclusively fostered to the injury of the other.

12. *S. America*—May she equally avoid military rule and popular licentiousness.

13. *The War between Russia and Turkey*—So far as Religion is at stake, success to the Cross.

After the regular toasts, a number of volunteers were given, of which we have been able to collect only the following:—

By Dr. S. L. Ferrand—The land we live in.

Col. Thos. G. Polk—The county of Mecklenburg; distinguished alike for the chivalry of her sons, and the richness of her mines.

Mr. Fisher being called on for a toast, gave,—

Better trade, and better times!

The vessel that is always letting out at the spill hole, and receiving nothing in at the bung, will soon run dry. The State that pays away more money for *imports* than she receives from *exports*, must soon become scarce of cash. That this is the condition of North-Carolina, we all see and feel;—that this may not continue to be her condition, let the State improve the resources with which the God of nature has blessed us:—let us encourage *home manufactures*, and *internal improvements*, and we then will have,—

Better trade, and better times!

Dr. Mitchell—Our fair countrywomen.

Gen. Kerr—The American Eagle—may she with a keen and speedy eye survey, and with rapid wing soar to the summit of political happiness.

Col. Henderson, of S. Carolina—Frenzied be the brain, and palsied be the hand, that would attempt a dissolution of the Union!

Mr. *Caldwell* being called on for a toast, he rose and remarked, that in these times of political excitement, he trusted he might be permitted to say, without offence to any one:—

Whether Gen. Jackson or Mr. Adams succeed to the Presidency, may he administer the government as the head of the nation, and not as the chief of a faction.

By Moses A. Locke, Esq.—The memory of Gen. George Graham.

Mr. Barry—Politics and religion—May the blissful period soon arrive, when men can differ on religion and politics, without being enemies.

P. White—The 4th of July; may the glow of patriotism which this Sabbatical day of freedom excites in American bosoms, never be quenched by sectional animosity or party rancor.

Mr. Hunter—Harp of Erin—may it continue to be protected by the American Eagle,

Dr. A. Long—The memory of De Witt Clinton.

Dr. Scott—George McDuffie, the steady advocate of principle, and able defender of Southern interests.

Dr. Willey—As reason and experience develop, may the differences between national policy existing between the northern and southern states, become amalgamated by the spirit of '76.

D. Meenan—The Tree of Liberty; may it extend over every kindred and every tongue.

A flying Parrot.—Noah lately lost his parrot, which had been taught to "hurra for Jackson," like many other bipeds; and to recover his stray Poll, advertised her in his Enquirer. The editor of the Morning Courier gives an amusing account of her apprehension, and of the annoyance she gave his friend Stone, of the Commercial Advertiser, on whose window sill she had taken her station, ever and anon *hurraing for Jackson*, in imitation of her master. Matters were about coming to an extremity, when the police interfered and took her before Justice Hopson, who sarcastically asked her how she got her living?—"*Hurra for Jackson!*" says she: an honester answer than many featherless parrots, who get their living in the same way, would give, were the question put to *them*. Noah finally recovered his bird, and again placed her in in his editorial garret, to remind him daily and hourly that his present resource to get a living is, to "*Hurra for Jackson.*"

Jackson Economy.—It is stated that FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS *extra*, (more than has been expended at any previous session of Congress,) was required to pay *Duff Green*, as printer to the Senate during the late session. So the people's money goes, when *patriots* and *economists* hold the purse-strings! *Fifteen thousand dollars* EXTRA, from the Public Treasury, to keep up a paper which is a disgrace to the country. And what is worse, one of the Senators, if not more, is declared to be a proprietor in the establishment, and thus receives a portion of this large draft on the treasury.

Alarming!—Colleton District, in S. C. which has fulminated its declaration of War against the United States, contains a white population of about 4,500! with a black population of nearly 23,000! These fierce belligerents might muster, probably, some five or six hundred fighting men. Truly, if such a powerful *nation* were to *talk* more, instead of *acting*, it would indeed be a "dastard's refuge!" Let the General Government provide for their safety in season:—here is a "tempest in a tea-pot," which will most surely overwhelm them!

☞Several articles prepared for this week's paper, among which is the communication of "B." on the Iron of North-Carolina, are necessarily omitted.

☞The publication on our first page, from the Administration Committee of Vigilance for Cumberland county, will be read with interest; also, the article which immediately follows, relative to the state of public sentiment in Pennsylvania. The "signs of the times" in that patriotic State are most cheering:—the tide is rolling back on the Jackson ranks with irresistible force.

Extract of a letter to the Editors from a Subscriber in Alabama, who emigrated from this State:—

"Since the 1st of March, I have been in all the States west of the mountains, except Ohio and Indiana, and I am happy to say, the cause of the Amdinistration is very flattering in the west. I have no doubt but Mr. Adams will receive the votes of the following States:—Ohio, 16; Kentucky, 14; Indiana, 5; Illinois 3; Missouri, 2; Louisiana, 5;—45.

General Jackson will get the votes of Tennessee, 13; Alabama 5; Mississippi 3; and probably 1 in Missouri—22.

Then the votes in the western and southwestern States would stand—For Adams 45, Jackson 22. So much for Genl. Jackson's popularity in the west! I have my information from personal intercourse and observation in these several States, and you may rest assured it is not wide of the true state of the question." *Register.*

Adams gaining ground in Georgia.—A gentleman of this city has politely favored us with the perusal of several letters recently received from gentlemen in the up-country. By these letters we learn that 'a reaction is rapidly gaining ground in this State in favor of the present Administration. One of the witnesses declares distinctly that his political creed and that of his constituents has been changed in consequence of the unqualified and unmerited abuse they have seen heaped upon the chief magistrate of the United States by many of the Jackson presses, and the shameful attack on the President's son by a Jackon editor, has contributed greatly to confirm them in the opinion that their apostacy is justifiable and correct. [*Darien Gazette, June 3*

Chess.—The long-pending match between the London and Edinburg Chess Clubs is still going on. It is about four years since the match was begun, and four games have been played with equal success. The fifth is now playing, and the pieces are reduced to three, and the pawns to five on each side; but we understand that the London Club have it in their power to take a bishop without any immediate loss to themselves. In this situation, it may be presumed that the fate of the game and match is no longer doubtful.—*Glasgow Courier.*

We are gratified to learn, that Mr. Schoolcraft has been applied to, to accompany the expedition contemplated to be sent out by the Navy Department, and that an offer has been made to place him at the head of the Scientific part of the expedition.—It is a tribute to his worth and acquirements which he justly merits; and whether he should accept the offer or not, there are few men in our country better qualified to discharge the duties of such an arduous trust. *Detroit Gazette.*

The donation of lands made by the late Congress to the State of Ohio, to aid her in the construction of her canals, comprises about 800,000 acres; which, at the government price of $1,25 per acre, will amount to *one million of dollars.* The Ohio Journal calculates that the funds which the state will realize from the sale of these lands, will relieve its citizens in a great degree from the burden of the existing canal taxes.

Tennessee.—A convention of delegates from the several counties of the Nashville district, in Tennessee, assembled on the 26th ultimo, and after adopting an address and resolutions in support of the Administration, nominated Dr. Boyd M'Nairy as Adams Elector for that District. An assemblage of citizens, in Bedford county, in the same State, on the 17th ult. adopted several very strong resolutions, and nominated Dr. James L. Armstrong as Adams Elector for that District. *Chas. Cour.*

The arrival of the Duke of Cumberland in England has excited some animadversions, in which some strong insinuations are dealt out against his Royal Highness. The Times insinuates that the visit is for the purpose of making up a pre-natural marriage between his child and another of the royal offspring and condemns the project in very unqualified terms. The mysterious murder of Sellis, excited suspicions against the Duke which have never been removed; and he yielded to public opinion, or perhaps to the desire of the late Queen Charlotte, so far as to absent himself from Great Britain. His return has renewed the rumors which prevailed before he left the country; and the Times notices, as an extraordinary circumstance, that Lord Eldon and Neale, a man who was a witness before the jury summoned to investigate the cause of the death of Sellis, have been seen together in close and secret conference.

It is stated in a London paper that there will be a majority of six in the British House of Commons for the emancipation of the Catholics; and that if the bill should be lost in the upper House, it is the intention of the Catholics to have a second discussion before the end of the session.

The Charleston Mercury quotes a paragraph from The Age, a London weekly paper, to show that, in the opinion of its Editor, General Jackson will he the next President! This is going a great way for an authority: opinions of that kind must be growing scarce at home.

Indian Ladies.—At the Falls of St. Mary's river, near Lake Superior, resides Mr. Johnson, the patriarch of the place, whose wife is a full blood, broad cheeked Chippeway, with the following pretty name, Oshauguscodaywaygouh. She has three sons and four daughters, all carefully educated. Mr. Schoolcraft, a man of science, and a celebrated traveller, married the second daughter, who is a very accomplished woman. She dresses like fashionable ladies, except that she wears black silk leggins. She has a younger sister who is a charming creature, and "would be a belle in Washington." She sings Indian "like an angel," and the chorus of one of her songs is *we, yea, yea, kaw ha.* Mr. Johnson is rich—makes annually four tons of maple sugar, and his wife cooks beavers' tails, to a charm. *Hamp. Gaz.*

MARRIED,

In Cabarrus county, on Tuesday, the 1st inst. by the Rev. John Robinson, Mr. Charles W. Harris, to Miss Mary Barringer, daughter of Gen. Paul Barringer.

THE MARKETS.

Fayetteville, June 26.

Cotton 10 a 10½; bagging 17 a 24; bacon 7 a 10; corn 50 a 60; coffee 14 a 17; flour 4 a 4 25; flaxseed 75; iron 5½ a 6½; lard 8 a 8½; molasses 35 a 40; nails 9; oats 25 a 30; sugar, common, 8½ a 9½; prime 10 a 11; salt 75; wheat 80 a 85; whiskey 25.

Cheraw, June 28.

Cotton 8 a 10 50; bagging 23 a 25; bacon 7 a 8; apple brandy 35 a 40; peach do. 40 a 45; corn 40 a 50; coffee 18 a 19; flour 5; flaxseed 70; iron 6; molasses 45; oats 30; sugar 11 a 128; salt 75; whiskey 30 a 35.

Charleston, June 28.

Cotton 10 a 12; bagging 22 a 24; bacon 6 a 7; apple brandy 25 a 28; corn 40 a 42; coffee, prime green, 16 a 17; inferior to good, 13 a 15; iron 4¼; molasses 28 a 31; sugar, brown, 10; Muscovado 8 a 9; salt, Liverpool, 40; T. Island 48 a 50; whiskey 24 a 26.

North-Carolina Bank Bills, 8 and 9per cent. discount.

TO THE PUBLIC.

ALTHOUH the consciousness of innocence may sustain a man, who, in the discharge of his official duties, has incurred the suspicion of negligence or guilt; yet in a country like ours, that respect due to the opinion of our fellow-citizens, who either directly or indirectly confer every office of trust, will extort from the highest on whom they bestow it, a vindication from a charge which, if true, would show them unworthy of such office; and excuse in the humblest, an appeal to the public for that purpose. This is the motive I have for obtruding myself on the public notice; and this with those whose opinions I value, needs no apology.

In the fall of 1826 Joseph Weir, who had been sent from Lincoln to the jail of this county, on several capital charges, for which he was recently executed, made his escape, by the aid of some persons whose names he would not divulge. At that time I was, as I am now, high Sheriff of the county of Mecklenburg, and Mr. Allen Baldwin was jailor. The Attorney General esteemed it his duty to file bills of indictment against the guard, (appointed by the jailor while I was gone to make my official return in Raleigh,) the jailor and myself, in the escape. At last Superior Court, I, as well as the Jailor, was acquitted of the charge by a jury of my country. This is, no doubt, sufficiently satisfactory to my friends and all acquainted with the progress and issue of the prosecution; but as Weir had, by his numerous offences, acquired great notoriety in the western part of the state, the news of his escape was widely spread, and the circumstance by which it was effected being involved in doubt, created suspicions prejudicial to my character, which were, I fear, spread more widely than that of my acquittal. In order to remove all doubt on the subject, I thought it advisable to submit to Weir, on the morning of the day on which he was executed, and in the presence of the reverend gentlemen who were administering to him spiritual consolation, and Capt. Coleman, the officer on duty, at a period when every earthly consideration must have ceased to have any hold on his feelings, the following questions, which, with his answers and confession under the gallows, are respectfully submitted to the public, with the consciousness that as this justification is due to that public, from whose favorable opinion the subscriber has hitherto received the most honorable and flattering support,—their justice will confirm the verdict on oath of twelve of his fellow-citizens.

Yours, &c. JOHN SLOAN.

June 26, 1828.—3t90.

Concord Jail, May 30, 1828.

Questions proposed by Col. J. Sloan to Jos. Weir, and answers returned.

Q. Mr. Weir, my reputation has been assailed in consequence of your escape from Mecklenburg Jail:—Do you believe I knew any thing about your escape at the time it was effected?

A. I know you did not.

Q. Who questioned you about those supposed to have assisted you in making your escape?

A. Joseph Wilson, Wm. J. Alexander and Dr. Johnson.

Q. What was your answer to them?

A. The same as it is to you now, as regards you and others.

Q. Did any other person in Mecklenburg county examine you concerning your escape?

A. No.

Q. Is Baldwin innocent?

A. He is innocent and so is the negro that attended on the jail.

Q. Are you willing to disclose who let you out?

A. I cannot answer that question.

Q. Were you let out by a false key, or were you let out by the key of the jail?

A. I expect partly by a false key.

Q. Is my brother Robert Sloan innocent?

A. He is.

Q. Was there any other person in Mecklenburg, of respectability, implicated in your escape, to your knowledge?

A. No.

Q. Do you really believe it was a false key by which you effected your escape?

A. I think it was—it had been tried some nights before.

Concord Jail, May 30, 1828.

I, JOSEPH WEIR, do hereby certify the above answers to have been given to the foregoing questions proposed to me by Col. Sloan, sheriff of Mecklenburg county, and that the same are true. signed, JOS. WEIR.

Test.
Danl. Coleman,
Jno. Robinson,
Jesse Rankin,

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, *Cabarrus County.* } *May 30, 1828.*

I, DANIEL COLMEAN, do hereby certify, that I witnessed the execution of Joseph Weir, and that the said Weir, while under the gallows, called for Col. Sloan, and that I was present with him when he approached him; and that Weir declared he would clear him of all charges that might be made against him, the said Sloan, relative to his escape from Mecklenburg Jail and he did the same with a clear conscience.

DANIEL COLEMAN.

ALBERT TORRENCE

IS under the necessity of requesting all those indebted to him, to *call* and make payment, otherwise he will *call* on them by deputy.—

Salisbury, ...

Hillsboro' Female Seminary.

THE summer session of this Institution will commence on the 10th instant.

Literary Tuition.

First Class,	$15 00	Per Session.
Second and Third Class,	12 50	
Fouth Class,	10 00	
Contingent Expenses,	50	

Ornamental Department.

Music, - -	$24 00	Per Session.
Drawing and Painting,	10 00	
Needle Work,	1 00	

Board can be obtained in the most respectable families of the place at $10 per month. A few young ladies will be received as boarders in the family of the instructresses.

W. M. GREEN, *Superintendent.*

July 4, 1828.—3t90

The Season requires it.

I have just received a supply of

Siedlitz and Soda Powders,

fresh put up; together with a quantity of first rate

PEARL BARLEY

AND FRESH

Arrow Root, Lime Juice, Nutmegs,

Candles, &c. &c.

I have also received for sale, on commission, a few copies of a pamphlet, containing the *Constitution of North-Carolina*, the *Constitution* of the *United States* and the *Declaration of Independence*—price 25 cents. This little pamphlet is very convenient for reference; and every citizen ought to have a full knowledge of its contents, in the present excited state of the times. WM. HUNTER.

Charlotte, July 4, 1828.—3t90.

State of North Carolina,

Mecklenburg County.

MAY SESSION, 1828.

John Mathews vs. William Cox.—Or. Attachment.

ORDERED by the court, that publication be made six weeks in the Yadkin & Catawba Journal, for defendant to appear at our next county court in August, and plead or replevy, otherwise judgment will be entered up against him. ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.

6t94—pr. adv. $2

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

May Session, 1828.

Samuel I. Thomas vs. Thos. G. Polk, Ex'r of Miles J. Robison, and others.—Petition for distribution.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Richard Saddler and Mary his wife, Thomas Robison and Rebecca his wife; Thompson Robison and Osborn Robison (parties defendants in the case) are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made six weeks in the Yadkin & Catawba Journal, for them to appear at the next county court, to be held for this county, in August next, and answer to the petition, otherwise judgment will be entered up against them. ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.

6t94—pr. adv. $2 50.

SUMMER RETREAT.

THE subscriber informs the public, that the Catawba Springs Establishment is now ready for the reception of visters, and that on account of the hard times, he has reduced his charges to the following rates:—

Boarding per week, - - -	$4 50
Three days or more, per day, - -	75
Servants, per week, - - -	2 75
Less than a week, per day, - -	50
Stabling horses, per week, - -	2 50
Less than one week, per day, - -	50
Children, under ten years of age, per week - - - - -	3 00
Less than one week, per day, - -	50

CHARLES JUGNOT.

June, 1828.—4t88.

For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his House and Lot on Main Street, in the town of Salisbury, at present occupied by Alexander Boyd. The payments will be made accommodating. Any person wishing to purchase, can apply to the subscriber, living in Salisbury.

S. L. FERRAND.

June, 24, 1828.—87tf.

For Sale,

THE Farm formerly the property of Francis Harvill, containing 255 acres of land, lying near the Catawba river, adjoining lands of Maj. H. Connor, Wm. Lytell, Esq. and others. There are on the above premises two dwelling-houses a store-house, a cotton gin, in good repair, and other convenient out-houses. The above farm will be sold on reasonable terms and payment made easy. For further particulars, inquire of Lyman Woodford, living 8 miles north of Lincolnton, N. C. LYMAN WOODFORD.

For Sale,

ON accomodating terms, a tract of land containing about 300 acres, lying two miles south of town, on both sides of Crane Creek, and immediately on the main stage road. The place is well watered, and remarkably healthy. Possession will be given immediately, if the purchaser would consent to take the Stock, Crops, &c. at a fair valuation; otherwise on the first of November next. JUNIUS SNEED.

Salisbury, May 12, 1828.—tf.

MANSION HOUSE.

THE public are respectfully informed, that a *House of Entertainment*, under the above title, has been opened by the subscriber in this town, situated on Broadstreet immediately adjoining the Court-House square on the south and nearly opposite the Bank and Tavern Clock, (having no bar-room attached thereto) where travellers and others will find every accomodation usual in the best houses of the kind.

The Cheraw and Fayetteville Mail Stages arrive and depart daily from the Mansion House.

JOHN McCOLL.

Camden S. C. May 1, 1828.—6t88.

POETRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ATHENAEUM.

Sir,—The following Lines are taken from the "Carthage Magazine," published by "Anchises and Son," upon the parting of Æneas and Dido; you may depend upon their being genuine. J. L. B.

ÆNEAS.

A truce to the nonsense, that fain would persuade,
That home was, on earth, for a paradise made—
'Pon my honour, 'tis nonsense, my dear Mistress Dido,
Stay at home, if you please, Love, but whip me if I do.
For why should a soul, that's expansive and free,
Be chain'd to the family dish of bohea;
Or why the philosopher reckon as joys,
The squeals of the girls, and the squalls of the boys.
With the world for your home, you are equally blest,
In the north, and the south, and the east, and the west,
But if gout, or the weather, forbid you to roam,
Then try the effect of a public "At Home."

DIDO.

Although we acknowledge a magic, that blends
Its social delights, in the converse of friends,
There's a voice that still whispers, wherever we roam,
Of a magical wreath that entwines us with home.
Dear home! 'tis a name that can ever impart
A smile on the face, and a joy to the heart;
Infancy, manhood, or age, it endears,
And alike yields a blessing in smiles or in tears.
Then welcome the sober enjoyments that fling,
Their witchery round the dear home where they spring;
From the world 'tis enough to have caught, as they flew,
Its glittering tints—now we bid them adieu.

VARIETY.

Mixing together profit and delight.

From the "Clubs of London."

Anecdotes of John Horne Tooke.

John Horne Tooke was, perhaps, the most extraordinary man of the period in which he lived. Scarcely any political occurrence happened in which he did not take an active part. During his long life of seventy-seven years, he witnessed great revolutions of politics and of parties; and in all of them his talents and indefatigable spirit were exerted on one side or the other.

His father, whose name was Horne, was a poulterer in Westminster, and was in very comfortable circumstances, if not rich. Anxious to bestow the best education upon his son, whom he intended for the church, he sent him first to Westminster School, and then to St. John's College, Cambridge; at both which seminaries he distinguished himself by talent and assiduity. On entering into holy orders, he was, under the patronage of the Duke of Newcastle, immediately inducted into the lucrative living of Brentford, where he continued for twenty-four years; in all which time, however, he never quitted the field of politics.

During the commotions raised by Wilkes, Mr. Horne espoused the popular side; and when the "favorite of the people" was disappointed in being returned to serve in parliament, in 1768, he exerted the whole of his power and influence in procuring his election for Middlesex; which Herculean task he at length achieved, by canvassing town and country; by soliciting votes and subscriptions; and by opening houses of entertainment for the voters.

Wilkes and he soon afterwards quarrelled; for Mr. Horne did not find, when his turn was served, that Mr. Wilkes was the red-hot patriot he pretended to be. A paper war ensued, in which the celebrated Junius took a part.

Mr. Horne was a powerful advocate of American independence; but, in his zeal for liberty, he was so imprudent as to open and advertise a subscription "for the relief of our unfortunate brethren in America, who were basely murdered by the British troops at Lexington." For this he was prosecuted and imprisoned in the King's Bench. All hope of ecclesiastical perferment being at an end, soon after his release from prison, he threw off his canonicals, resigned the living of Brentford, and entered the Society of the Inner Temple; where he kept strict terms, and studied the law as a profession. In due time, the period arrived when he ought to have been called to the bar; but, when he put in his claim, the benches refused to admit him, on the ground "that the clerical character was indelible; and that, "having been in holy orders, they would not countenance so indecent and impious a desertion of his former profession." In this rejection, however, it was believed that political or party feeling, had more weight than any desire to preserve the purity of religion.

Although he was now a layman in fact, and without a profession whereby to earn a livelihood, Mr. Horne's abilities were duly appreciated by the leaders of the political parties on each side; and he certainly was of great use to Mr. Fox, by whom he was held in great consideration; and with whom he remained for many years on terms of strict intimacy and friendship.

In 1790, he, Mr. Fox, and Lord Hood stood as candidates for Westminster; but from mismanagement, Mr. Tooke did not succeed in his wish to represent that city.

(The cause of Mr. Horne's changing his name is stated as follows:—)

An elderly gentleman, named Tooke, who had made a large fortune as a merchant in the African Company, bought some lands in Lincolnshire; but, the title being supposed to be defective, the crown set up a claim for them, and the attorney general was employed to conduct the case. Mr. Tooke had heard of the rejection of Mr. Horne by the benches of the Inner Temple, and he conceived that this exclusion was no proof of his being an unsound lawyer. He accordingly applied to him; and Mr. Horne having solicited the suit, had the good fortune to defeat the crown lawyers. Mr. Tooke was so well pleased with his success, that he became strongly attached to his solicitor, and invited him to reside with him at his house in Westminster; which he did for several years. Their friendship was, if possible, strenghtened by John Horne assuming the surname of his patron, and attaching it to his own; so that he was known as, and signed his name, "John Horne Tooke."—During this intercourse, Mr. Horne Tooke, having no professional means of earning money, was obliged, on several occasions, to borrow from old Mr. Tooke; and the latter willingly accommodated him, at the rate of five hundred pounds at a time.

At length Horne Tooke discovered that his patron had a nephew, who had at some time offended him, and whom the old gentleman had refused to see for several years. This was a Colonel Harwood, to whom Horne contrived to be introduced, and whom he found to be a gentleman of refined manners and great intelligence.

Resolved to effect a reconciliation between the relatives, he said one day, "I understand, my dear sir, that you have a nephew."

"And how dare you, sir, mention that circumstance to me?" returned the old man, reddening with anger.

"I beg your pardon; but I thought the intelligence of Colonel Harwood being London might be agreeable to you."

"Quite to the reverse, sir," responded Mr. Tooke; "and if you regard my favour, you will never mention his name in my hearing."

"Upon my word, sir," rejoined Horne, "I don't understand this. It is very possible you may have just cause of complaint; nay sufficient to warrant you in discarding this relative for years; but I must and shall know the reason. For your friendship and kindness towards myself, I trust that I have not been ungrateful; but, I have a right to know why you treat your sister's son as a stranger."

"Mind your own business, Master Horne," returned the old man, highly chafed, but suppressing his rage, "or perhaps it may be worse for you; I can alter my mind, you know."

"This is my business, master Tooke," retorted Horne, "and I demand an explanation; if your nephew deserves your unkindness, so, I shall take upon me to judge between you."

"Will you?" interrupted the old man, with a sneer: "Upon my word, you are a meddling jackanapes; and if you say another word, I'll not leave you a shilling."

"I care little about that," replied the dutiful *protege;* "and now that we are upon equal terms, I will with all due deference, tell you a little more of my mind; and that is, that if you will give me a good reason for your unnatural behaviour to Colonel Harwood, I shall remain with you on the same terms as hitherto; but if you will not do that, or if, being unable to do so, you persist in rejecting the friendly advances of your affectionate nephew, I shall have done with you forever, and shall neither eat nor sleep in your house after this night; so for the present, I leave you to your reflections."

"Stop!" exclaimed the old man, softening; "upon my word, Master Horne Tooke, you give yourself airs that neither become you, nor suit me. However, saucy varlet, as you are, I suppose I must submit to your dictation as usual.'

"Oh! don't let it be said, sir," exclaimed Horne, "at my dictation."

"Hold your tongue, sir," interrupted the old man: "sit down, and you shall hear what a disobedient villain that Harwood is. In the first place—but, pray, sir, may I beg to be informed, as to what interest, or motive, you can have, in thus diving into family affairs?

"No interest, sir, whatever," replied Horne; and the only motive that I have, is a love of justice; for I could not bear that your nephew should be estranged from you, whilst I ate your bread, and drank of your cup. Besides, what must the world think of you; and indeed of me, too, did I countenance this banishment of your near relatives.

The old man was satisfied with this explanation, and recounted to Mr. Tooke several petty circumstances of supposed offence on the part of Colonel Harwood; but his auditor soon explained, or rather *argued* away all differences; and he had the satisfaction of carrying an invitation to the Colonel to dine with his uncle the next day.

The old gentleman was so pleased with his nephew, that he gave him a general invitation to his house; and, at length, he became so attached, that he would have him become an inmate. This arrangement was soon acceded to; and John Horne Tooke took advantage of it for the more convenient pursuance of his studies in philology; for which purpose he took the house in Purley Bottom, where he composed the principal portion of his famous work, entitled "Diversions of Purley."

But, as it was impossible for old Mr. Tooke to be totally deprived of his company, John Horne arranged his plans so as to live in the house in Westminster one month, and in his own the next, and so on. Colonel Harwood, too, by this plan secured six months of liberty during the year; for, whilst Horne Tooke was with his uncle, he pursued his own affairs elsewhere.

As a reward for their assiduity in contributing to his amusement and comfort, Mr. Tooke invariably told them, when they met together, that they should be his joint and sole heirs; but, unfortunately, if either of them vexed him, or became cavillers, during his month of servitude, he would invariably tell him, that "he would disinherit him, and leave all his property to the other!"

He had threatened each in this manner so often, that at length, upon comparing notes, it became a moot point whether Tooke, or Harwood, or both, should inherit the riches of this testy old man. Accordingly, they laid their heads together, and agreed, that whichever should be declared heir by will, should divide equally with his friend. This ingenious mode of defeating the threats of the old gentleman, caused many a laugh between them. But, alas, human foresight is often of little avail, after all! The old merchant died, and left neither Horne Tooke nor his nephew half a crown! He bequeathed the whole of his immense property to the son of another sister, a person whom it is doubtful whether he ever saw. The name of the lucky heir was Beazely, son of an alderman of that name. He and his father came to London to take possession, when a meeting of the relatives took place, and after dinner, young Beazely got up, and, to the surprise of every one, said, that it was too bad for "Cousin Harwood to be cut out, and he was determined that he should have half." The father embraced his son saying, "There's my own boy!—you ha' just done the very thing that I was thinking o' and ye wont thrive the worse for doing a good action."

Colonel Harwood accordingly received seventy-two thousand pounds in cash, and called upon Horne Tooke with the news.—The latter congratulated him upon his good fortune; and, after further compliments his visiter said, "You know, Mr. Tooke, you have no positive right to any of this money, as it was obtained upon a different tack to what our joint expectations were; but"——

"By no means," returned Tooke, "I have no right to it whatever; it was the free will gift of your cousin, and I wish you health and long life to enjoy it. Therefore dont say another word upon the subject."

"O, but I shall," exclaimed Harwood, "and I shall insist that you have some of the money: it is only your due for the friendly manner in which you reconciled me with my uncle; and, although he has *done* us both, that is no reason why I should neglect you. Therefore, tell me candidly, how much will be sufficient to make you comfortable?

"You are very kind, Harwood," said Tooke, "at a word, then, if I had four hundred a year for myself and the girls (his natural daughters,) I should be quite happy, and be enabled to leave them independent, when I am gone."

"You shall have it, Tooke," said the Colonel, writing—"There is a check upon Coutts for eight thousand pounds."

This treatment was more than childish; and by the advice of Horne Tooke's friends, the matter was thrown into the Court of Equity. The suit was, however, so long in being decided, that the plaintiff at length ordered himself to be carried into court *in his bed*, when he spoke his mind so freely to the chancellor, that a decision was given in a few days, in his favor of course. Among other severe things, Mr. Tooke said to Lord Eldon, that "it appeared he was determined to withhold the bread from his lips, until he should have no teeth to chew it."

Cooper, the Novelist.—There is more fancy and originality in Cooper than in four-fifths of the novelists of the time. The power of making so much of so simple materials; the truth and freshness of his pictures; the thrilling interest which the reader feels in his descriptions; the very reality of the tempest and battle, in which we seem to be partakers at the moment,—are sure marks of the excellence and genius of the writer. Fancy will do much; and where there is an approximation to an actual witnessing of such convulsing scenes as battles the storms, without having been exactly in the midst of the dangers either—such as a battle seen from an eminence, or a storm observed when on board a ship at a secure anchorage—the descriptions of the pen may now and then be equal to those of him who has partaken of both in the full extent; but they must be seen and felt, in one way or the other, to be depicted well. How ridiculous, therefore, are the attempts so often made to describe what the writer never saw! how tame, and how ill put together! Yet how long the world tolerated the unfaithful representations of similar subjects from writers who knew nothing of them, and even admired the lifeless portraits! Mrs. Radcliffe, who so well describes scenery which she never saw, may be cited as an exception; but not in reality, for she had visited mountain scenery, and she gives only the general features of it, which are the same every where, with local embellishments of her own fine fancy. A writer need not travel into Switzerland to describe mountains; he may see them in Wales;—but if he has never been a hundred miles from the metropolis, he can know nothing about them, and never can describe them faithfully. Cooper has mingled with the war of the elements he describes, and shared in combats; and he has only told us what he saw and felt—this is every thing.

New Monthly.

YANKEE RETORT.

Captain P———, was a gentleman, a merchant, a seaman, and a true and tried patriot of the American revolution; neither his friends nor his foes ever doubted his valor or his prudence. After the peace of 1783, Capt. P. was one of the first of our citizens to attempt a commercial intercourse with the subjects of Russia, and if not the first was one of the first that ever displayed the stripes and stars at Constadt. Shortly after his arrival at St. Petersburg, he accepted an invitation to dine with his merchant. There was a large number at the table, and among the rest was an English lady, who wished to appear as one of the knowing ones.—This lady on understanding that an American was one of the guests, expressed to one of her friends a determination to quiz him. Accordingly she fastened on him like a tigress, making many inquiries respecting our habits, customs, dress, manners, and modes of life, education, amusements, &c. To all of her inquiries Capt. P ———gave answers that satisfied all the company except the lady; she was determined not to be satisfied, and the following short dialogue took place.

Lady—Have the rich people in your country any carriages, for I suppose there are some who call themselves rich?

Capt. P—My residence is in a small town on an island, where there are but few carriages kept, but in the larger towns and cities on the main land there are a number that are kept in a style suited to our republican manners.

Lady—I cant think where you can find drivers; I should not think the Americans would know how to drive a coach.

Capt. P—We find no difficulty on that account, Madam; we can have plenty of drivers by sending to England for them.

Lady—[Speaking very quick] I think the Americans ought to drive the English, instead of the English driving the Americans.

Capt. P—We did, madam, in the late war; but since peace we permit the English to drive us.

The Lady, half choked with choler, sat mute a minute and left the room, whispering to her friend, the Yankees are too much for us in the cabinet as well as in the field.

ENGLISH TAXES.

In England the people are taxed in the morning for the soap that washes their hands; at nine for the tea, coffee and sugar; at noon for the starch with which they powder their hair; at dinner, for the salt that savours their meat; in the evening for the porter that cheers their spirits; all day long, for the light that enters their windows; and at night, for the candles that light them to bed.

A COMPLIMENT.

A Frenchman who had learnt English, wished to be particularly polite, and never neglected an opportunity of saying something pretty. One eveniug he observed to Lady R., whose dress was fawn-colored, and that of her daughter pink—"Milady, your daughter is the pink of beauty."—"Ah, Monsieur, you Frenchmen always flatter." "No, Madam, I only do speak the truth, and what all the world will allow, that your daughter is the pink and you are the *drab* of fashion!!" It was with great difficulty the Frenchman could be made to comprehend his *sottise*.

SOBER CHURCHMAN.

A certain Dean was remarkable for dealing out the wine at his table sparingly. One day when he entertained a party of his clerical brethren to dinner, after the cloth was removed, instead of pushing about the bottle, told some very long stories, and among them detailed the wonderful exploits of a blind man, adding, that he knew "the man could see no more than that bottle," pointing to the only one upon the table. "Nor have we, my very reverend Dean," said a facetious Prebend present, "any of us *seen more than that bottle* these three hours."

Water.—There is nothing more beautiful than water. Look at it when you will—in any of its thousand forms; in motion or at rest; dripping from the moss of a spring, or leading in the thunder of a cataract; it has always the same wonderful, surpassing beauty. Its clear transparency, the grace of its every possible motion, the brilliant sheen of its foam, and its majestic march in the flood, are matched unitedly by no other element. Who has not 'blessed it unaware?' If the objects that meet the eye have any effect upon our happiness, water is among the first of human blessings. It is the gladdest thing under heaven. The inspired writers use it constantly as an image for gladness, and 'chrystal waters' is the beautiful type of the Apocalypse for the joy of the New Jerusalem. I bless God for its daily usefulness, but it is because it is an every-day blessing, that its splendour is unnoticed. Take a child to it, and he clasps his little hands with delight; and his senses are bewildered. The man of warm imagination, who looks for the first time on Niagara, feels an impulse to leap in, which is almost irresistible. What is it but a delirious fascination; the same spell which, in the loveliness of a woman, or the glory of a sunset cloud draws to the one and makes you long for the golden wings of the other?

I have loved the water from my childhood. It has cheated me of my sorrow when a homesick boy, and I have lain beside it in the summer days when an idle student and deliciously forgot my dry philosophy. It has always the same pure flow, and the same low music, is always ready to bear away your thoughts upon its bosom, like the Hindoo's barque of flowers, to an imaginative heaven.

N. P. Willis.

Ostentatious Munficence.—A rich penurious old gentleman, of this county, presented a cloak which cost $500, to the town in which he resides. Some person, who knew how close the donor usually drew his purse strings, could not help expressing his wonder at this extraordinary act of munificence.—"Why," replied the old gentleman, "I like to bestow my money where I can *hear it tick.*"

How much money is there bestowed from the same questionable motive, but without the like honest confession! The inquisitive left hand is seldom kept in ignorance of the charitable deeds of the right. Hence so many names are emblazoned on subscription papers that are no where to be found on the rolls of private charity.

Berkshire American.